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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL, 12, 1919.

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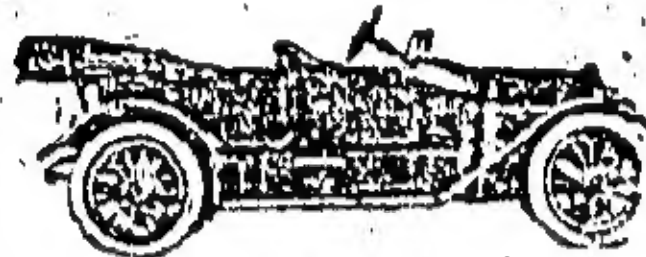
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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### RUSSIA.

#### DANGER OF A RISING AVERTED.

LONDON, April 12th.  
The War Office states:—  
According to latest information from Murmansk, the immediate danger of a Finnish and Karelian rising has been averted.

LONDON, April 12th.

A British official statement from North

Russia says:—

In the Archangel sector, it is believed

that the enemy is preparing a further

offensive on the railway front.

WAR OFFICE APPEALS FOR

VOLUNTEERS.

The War Office has issued an appeal

for volunteers, immediately, for the

North Russia Relief Force, which, it

states, will consist, mainly of trained

soldiers, including demobilised and dis-

charged men.

Men enlisting must be 18 for general

service and be over nineteen years of age.

Ex-soldiers will be given their previous

rank. The pay will be the same as that

of the Army of Occupation. The maxi-

mum period of enlistment is for a year,

but no man re-enlisting will be kept

longer than required for this special ser-

vice, on completion of which all men

will be given two months' furlough, with

full pay.

### PRESIDENT WILSON.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:—

President Wilson's order that the

steamer *George Washington* should come

over to meet him for his return to the United

States, means, that, in his opinion, the

main lines of peace, covering his prin-

ciples, can be settled within ten days.

Besides, his presence in the United States

is urgently needed.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:—

*La Liberté* declares that President

Wilson is still bed-ridden. The President

learned, through Colonel House, the essen-

tial points of the French financial claims.

EARLY DEPARTURE NOT FURTHER.

The rumour of the early departure of

President Wilson, mentioned by some

American newspapers, is absolutely con-

tradicted.

### INDEMNITIES.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:—

Germany will be asked to pay the sum

of one milliard pounds in 1919 and 1920.

An Inter-Allied Commission will decide

upon the whole sum to be exacted from

Germany after 1920.

LONDON, April 12th.

The Press Bureau states:—Replying to

a telegram from certain members of the

House of Commons, concerning indemnities,

Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed to Mr.

Kennedy Jones:—

My colleagues and I mean to stand

faithfully by all the pledges given to our

constituencies. We are prepared at any

moment to submit to the judgment of

Parliament, and, if necessary, of the

country. Our efforts are being made

to redeem our promises loyally.

### PARIS AS LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:—

The Paris Municipality strongly sup-

ports the suggestion that Paris should be

the Headquarters of the League of

Nations. The French Government is not

taking sides.

### GERMAN DOINGS.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:—

The Soviet transformation of the

Bavarian republic is considered calmly by

the French Press, whose only remark is

that a close union between the Allies is

necessary.

BERLIN, April 12th.

The Bavarian Government have gone to

Nuremberg.

Ernst Hoffmann, the Premier, announced

that the Government had not retired, but

merely transferred its seat from Munich.

OPPOSITION TO A SOVIET

REPUBLIC.

BERLIN, April 12th.

The Social Democratic Parties, which

are still sitting at Nuremberg, voted

yesterday, by 42 to 8, against a Soviet

Republic.

Newspapers in Berlin are of opinion

that a crisis has been reached in the

trial of strength between North and South

Bavaria; also between the Communists,

aided by the Independents, and the

Majority Socialists. Sanguinary colli-

sions are anticipated.

BERLIN, April 12th.

A telegram from Copenhagen points out

that the Bavarian Government is non-

existent, as, at least, two members of the

Government—Herren Simon and Unter-

leitner—have joined the Soviet movement

being included in the provisional list of

Peoples' Commissaries with Herren

Tuchon, Segitz, and others.

### POLAND.

#### STATUS OF DANZIG.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:—

There is a talk of settling the Danzig

question by making it a free port like

Hamburg, with the Customs in charge

of Poland.

PARIS, April 12th.

M. Paderewski pleaded the cause of

Poland before the Council of Four.

M. Pichon stated, in the Chamber of

Deputies, that Poland was an ally and

a faithful friend, and the fullest sup-

port would be given to the definite con-

cession of Poland.

The speech was greeted with loud

cheers. M. Paderewski, from the Dip-

lomatic Gallery, bowed in acknowl-

edgment.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### LABOUR RIGHTS.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:—

The Labour Minister laid down, in the

French Chamber, a Bill, drawn up in

agreement with employers' and workmen's

representatives, limiting work in com-

merce and industry to eight hours only

per day, or forty-eight hours weekly.

### COTTIN'S DEATH SENTENCE

RESOUNDING.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:—

President Poincaré has commuted the

death sentence on Cottin, M. Clemen-

cau's assassin, to imprisonment for ten

years.

FAR EASTERN CABLENEWS

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

### CHINA'S WAR-TIME TREATIES.

PEKING, April 11.

The publication of wartime treat-

ies is being resumed. Yesterday

the Japanese agreement regarding the

construction of the Manchurian

Mongolian railways, was discussed.

To-day, the Moscow wireless tele-

phone agreement was published.

THE REORGANISATION OF

THE COUNTRY.

PEKING, April 11.

Government plans for the reor-

ganisation of the country, were dis-

cussed.

Economic development is to be

encouraged.

### REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

PEKING, April 11.

Troops, which at present, number

over a million and a quarter will first

be reduced to fifty Divisions. Other

reductions will follow.

A division between the civil and

military administrations will be

effected.

### POSSIBILITIES OF BRITISH

COLUMBIA.

The decision of Messrs. Yarrow

and Co. to diminish the output from

their works on the Clyde and to in-

crease their production at their

smaller works in British Columbia

can come, apart from labour con-

siderations, as no surprise to those

who have studied the conditions on

the Pacific Coast of North America.

Presumably, but for labour difficul-

ties, there would now be no occasion

to reduce the scale of operations on

the Clyde, but there are certainly

good reasons why the shipbuilding

facilities in the Pacific North-West

should be increased.

The contrast between the immense

activity at Tacoma and Seattle, on

the United States shores of Puget

Sound, and the comparative quiet at

Victoria and Vancouver, in British

Columbia—separated from the

American ports by a few hours' sail,

in sheltered waters—impresses deep-

ly. A number of the leading busi-

ness men in British Columbia were

quite dissatisfied with the conditions

prevailing there. All agreed that

the possibilities of the development

were exceptional, but all maintained

that these possibilities were not ap-

preciated even in Eastern Canada,

much less 6,000 miles away in Great

Britain.

It was just five years ago that

Yarrow's (Limited) acquired the

shipbuilding yard of the British

Marine Railway Company (Lim-

ited), situated at Lang's Cove, Esqui-

maux Harbour, adjoining the site of

the Government dry dock and cover-

ing an area of eight acres. The yard

was specially equipped to deal with

ship-repairing work and the facili-

ties were steadily increased, and now

include a marine railway for the

accommodation of vessels up to a

length of 815 ft. and a displacement

of 2,500 tons, while large vessels

have been dealt with in the dry

dock. There is a wharf over 500 ft.

long, on either side of which vessels

can be placed. This wharf is equip-

ped with sheepsles capable of lifting

60 tons, and there are also a 10-ton

floating derrick with a 90 ft. boom,

a floating compressed air plant, and

other equipment. The yard is

equipped with a modern machine

shop, boiler shop, joiner shop, pat-

tern shop, foundry, copper-smith and

pipe shop, oxy-acetylene welding

plant, and galvanizing plant.

The future of British Columbia is

bound up with the development of

Trans-Pacific trade, which has made

enormous strides during the war, and



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PURSUANT to an ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG dated the 7th day of March 1919 made in an Action in the matter of the Estate of HO TUN SAN alias HO SHU TONG alias HO SAN CHUNG alias HO A SEK alias HO A SEK alias HO A SEK deceased.

By Mr. GEORGE P. LAMMERT at his Auction Rooms in Des Voeux Street, Central.

WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, IN TWENTY LOTS THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being No. 49 and 51, Hollywood Road, standing on Inland Lot No. 200, Nos. 403 and 406 Queen's Road West, Nos. 3 and 7, Sam To Lane, all standing on the Remaining portion of Section F of Inland Lot No. 80, Nos. 51, 53, 137 and 153 Second Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759 and Section G and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 27, 31, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Centre Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759, Nos. 25, 27 and 29 First Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759 and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 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2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 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3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753, 3755, 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3975, 3977, 3979, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 3989, 3991, 3993, 3995, 3997, 3999, 4001, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4011, 4013, 4015, 4017, 4019, 4021, 4023, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4045, 4047, 4049, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4057, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4065, 4067, 4069, 4071, 4073, 4075, 4077, 4079, 4081, 4083, 4085, 4087, 4089, 4091, 4093, 4





## Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Ewa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cash only  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For Account of the Concerned),

### TUESDAY,

April 15, 1919, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINES,  
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,  
Comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINES—Single and  
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,  
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,  
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,  
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.  
DRAWN WORK—Bedspreads, Pillow  
Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.  
EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table  
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.,  
A few lots of Suit Cases and  
Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit  
purchasers).  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 8, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned).

### TUESDAY,

April 15, 1919, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD  
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-  
MOUNTED, DOUBLE AND TWIN  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
&c., &c.,

Comprising—

Chamberfield Sofas, Armchairs  
(new) Folding Card and Occasional  
Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom  
Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin  
Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,  
Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c.,  
(famed Teakwood) Sidesboards, Dinner  
Waggon, Extension Dining Tables  
and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services,  
Crockery, and good Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Electric Plated  
Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of  
Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire  
Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets,  
Pictures & Oil Paintings, Several  
Carpets new and second-hand.

One 2 1/2 inches Transit Telescope, stand  
and accessories, Collars & Collard Piano  
(good tone), one Emannelled Bath and  
one Large Gas Cooking Stove.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 8, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### WEDNESDAY,

April 16, 1919, at 12 noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux  
Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A NUMBER OF  
CASES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

As follows:—  
Invalid Port, Red Port, Pale and gold  
Sherry, Amontillado, La Rose, Claret,  
French and Australian Vermouth,  
Angostura and Bitters, Old  
Tom Gin, Brandy, &c., (Cutler Palmer  
& Co.) Clan Mackenzie and Sandy  
Macdonalds, Whisky, Jamaica Rum,  
&c., &c.

Also  
Liqueurs including Geneva Gin,  
Bumona, Brandy, Nettlebrand, Aniseed,  
Noyeau, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For Account of the Concerned),

### WEDNESDAY,

April 16, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des  
Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A NUMBER OF LOTS OF  
PRECIOUS STONES.

suitable for mounting, to be sold in lots  
to suit purchasers.

including—  
White and blue Sapphire, Rubies,  
Star Stones, Cats Eyes, Star Rubies,  
&c., &c.

And  
A large variety of Ceylon fancy Stones.

(To be sold without reserve).

Also  
A number of 15-kt. and 18-kt. Gold  
Jewellery.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

### THURSDAY,

April 17, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at No. 5, Aimal Villas, Kowloon,  
(corner of Austin Avenue and  
Kimberley Road).

THE  
Valuable Household Furniture,  
&c., &c.,

therein contained.

Comprising—

Upholstered Armchairs and Sofa,  
Blackwood Chairs and Stands, Oil  
Paintings and Engravings, Curtains, &c.,  
Dining Room Furniture, Glass and  
Crockery Ware, Double and Single  
Brass mounted Bedsteads, Wardrobes,  
Toilet Table and Washstands, Camphor  
wood Chest-of-Drawers, Bath Room and  
Kitchen Utensils.

Also  
Piano by Challen & Sons, London in  
good condition, Electric Fan, Croquet  
Set, Singer's Hand-Sewing Machine  
and Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### THURSDAY,

April 24, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at  
No. 2 Ormby Villas, 39 Granville  
Road, Kowloon.

THE  
Valuable Household Furniture,  
&c., &c.,

therein contained.

Comprising—

Teak Hallstands, Sofa Table, Euro-  
meter, &c., Chestnut Sofa and Arm-  
chairs, Blackwood Stools and Tables,  
carpets and rug, Pictures, a number of  
Chinese and Japanese Vases, curios,  
&c., Dining Room Furniture, Bookcases,  
including high back chairs made by  
Wm. Powell and practically new, crock-  
ery, Glass ware, &c., 3-bottle tannals  
by Mappin and Webb, Double and  
Single Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet  
Tables, Washstands and chest-of-  
drawers, &c., and one hand-cranked  
carved teakwood clothes press, Shang-  
hai bath, porcelain lavatory—basin,  
dovey stove and Utensils.

Also  
Piano by Robinson Piano Co. (good  
condition), Electric fittings, Boiler, Pot  
Plants, Stone Roller and one lady's  
side saddle.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions from the CHINESE  
GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPT.  
to sell by Public Auction,

at

FRIDAY,

April 25, 1919, at 11 a.m. at  
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux  
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
The Steam Vessel

"KUNG CHING"

as she now lies between Kowloon  
Ferry Pier, and Hols Wharf,  
Kowloon.

HULL—Teakwood.

Length—125 feet.

Beam—15 feet.

DRAFT—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Two sets of compound  
surface condensing engines, with cylin-  
ders 11 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. strokes.  
Separate condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multi-  
tubular, marine type boiler. Length  
10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet  
6 inches.

Working pressure 130 lbs. per square  
inch.

Inspecting orders and further parti-  
culars may be had from the undersig-  
ned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 1 Cent.

### WANTED.

WANTED—For The CHINESE-  
ENGLISH SCHOOL of JAYA-  
TWO RESIDENTIAL MASTERS.  
Salary (Senior Local) 110 guilders rising  
15 annually. Free quarters, food, etc.  
Free passage. Applicants must be  
Chinese, and accustomed to Sports.  
Apply with testimonials up-to-date to  
TUAN GURU, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

### TO LET.

TO LET—No. 102 The Peak, 6  
ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.  
Apply to FRANK SMITH, SEYM &  
FLEMING.

### TO LET.

TO LET—DERINGTON No. 8  
Peak Road, furnished, from 1st  
June, 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.  
Apply to LINDSAY & DAVIS.

### TO LET.

TO LET from 16th April, 1919—  
1st Floor, No. 38 Nathan Road,  
Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co's premises).  
Apply to Secretary, The Dairy Farm  
Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

### TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

### TO LET.

New Houses in Nathan Road, Kowloon,  
No. 10  
Ground and First Floors  
No. 12  
Ground, First & Second Floors  
No. 13  
Ground and First Floors  
No. 15  
Ground Floor.

New Houses in Mody Road, Kowloon.  
No. 2  
First Floor  
and the  
Ground Floor in  
Nos. 4, 10 & 12.

Light and airy, Electric Light &  
Bell installation, excellent sanitary fit-  
tings and arrangements including  
Water Closets, Enamelled Baths  
(European Style).

Terms moderate.

Apply to—LAI HIN MAN,  
Manager.

Tong Wa Building Agency,  
No. 43A Queen's Road East, Hongkong,  
or  
No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

## FOR SALE.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

Motor Yacht "LENE"

Build 1915 recently thoroughly over-  
hauled painted and varnished.

Length ... 35 feet

Beam ... 7 "

Draft ... 3 "

Motor "Scripps" heavy duty 14 H.P.

Cabin enlarged to seat passengers

Lavatory, Ice box, Electric light, &c.,

including Extra large Battery for

Electric light, &c., set steering gear

Engine room Telegraph, lamps, 2 new

sailings, sails, electric horn, ventilator,

lifecycle, tanks, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to the

Undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

One complete set Engines and  
Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33,  
by 24 strokes.

Boiler, 12 x 10 1/2, working pressure  
120 lbs. on vertical survey.

To be held in one lot, together, with  
Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and  
all piping, &c., connected with the  
above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also  
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,  
And  
2 Navigating Compasses.

At present stored at Kwong Tung  
Cheong's wharf.

Inspecting orders and further parti-  
culars may be had from the undersig-  
ned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Feb-mary 21, 1919.

## INTIMATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR  
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
these Examinations will commence  
on MONDAY, July 14th, 1919.

Forms of entry and all particulars  
can be obtained on application to the  
Registrar, THE UNIVERSITY, HONG-  
KONG.

Each entry form, duly filled in, must  
reach the Registrar together with the  
fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency)  
on or before 7th May, 1919.

The following Scholarships will be  
awarded on the results of the Matricu-  
lation Examination provided that candi-  
dates of sufficient merit offer  
themselves.

(a) One King Edward VII. Scholarship  
of £40 a year, for five years,  
tenable in any Faculty. A candidate  
for this scholarship must be under the  
age of 21 on July 1st and must before  
the first day of the examination, submit  
to the Registrar proof that he is a  
British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of  
four hundred dollars (Peking Currency)  
for five years, tenable in any Faculty.  
A candidate for this scholarship must  
be under the age of 21 years on July  
1st and must, before the first day of the  
examination, submit to the Registrar  
proof that he is the son of Chinese  
parents; that he was not born in any  
British Possession or Protectorate; that  
he has not adopted any foreign nation-  
ality; and that he is not eligible to  
compete for a King Edward VII.  
Scholarship.

Candidates who secure a King  
Edward VII. or President's Scholarship  
must enter the University on the day  
on which the University session opens  
and must reside in one of the hostels  
directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted  
according to the "Regulations for the  
Senior and Junior Local examinations  
and for the Matriculation Examination  
1919."

Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
a SPECIAL EXTRAORDIN-  
ARY GENERAL MEETING of Mem-  
bers will be held in the CHAMBER ROOM,  
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, on  
TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 4 p.m., to  
consider and if thought desirable, pass  
the following Resolution:—

"That it is the desire of the  
members of Hongkong that this  
Colony adopt the Daylight Saving  
System to the extent of one hour,  
from 1st May next until 30th  
September next, and that the  
Government be approached with a  
request to introduce the system by  
putting forward the clock one hour  
at 12 midnight on 30 April."

By Order

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 8, 1919.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN  
SERVICES, LIMITED.

REGARDING Notice of Cancellation

of accommodation booked for the  
Company's April and May sailing.

We are now informed that a certain  
amount of first class accommodation  
will be available on the EMPRESS OF  
RUSSIA, to sail 1st May, while accom-  
modation on the EMPRESS OF ASIA,  
to sail 29th May, will be entirely avail-  
able. The sailing of the EMPRESS OF  
JAPAN, 14th May is definitely cancelled  
as from this port.

Original holders of accommodation on  
the EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 1st  
May, will, if desired, be given passage  
on that date in order of original  
application, to the extent of accom-  
modation available.

Original holders of accommodation on  
the EMPRESS OF ASIA, 29th May,  
will, if desired, be given their original  
allocation.

The undersigned will be glad to  
receive advice from all concerned as  
promptly as possible.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Dept.  
Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

MASSAGE HALL.

MRS. T. SUGITA

&  
MISS HALU

4 Wyndham Street,  
Hongkong.

MRS. ASA IMASAWA.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

Room No. 5, First Floor.

No. 32 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

PICTURES painted by Captain

LOKING, R.A. "one time station-  
ed here."

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG DOG AND  
POULTRY SHOW 1919.

The above Show will be held

TO-DAY (Saturday), 12th inst.

Dog Judging commences at

3 p.m. sharp.

Refreshments, by Messrs.

WISSEMAN, LTD.

Band of the 18th Infantry,  
(by kind permission of Major  
Morgan and Officers).

Servants passes are now ready  
and may be obtained from the  
undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.  
Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Society will be CLOSED from the 19th  
April to the 25th April, both days  
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from the 19th  
April to the 25th April, both days  
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD  
YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SECOND ANNUAL DRAWING  
OF BONDS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan

are hereby notified that arrange-  
ments have now been made to proceed  
with the redemption of the Loan, and  
that the Second Drawing of Bonds will  
take place on 15th May next. The  
date of payment with a list of the  
numbers of drawn bonds will be an-  
nounced in a subsequent notification.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs.  
April 10, 1919.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception

of those of Chinese race desiring to  
leave



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ZEPHYR and VOILE  
GOWNS  
FOR DAY WEAR.

PRETTY NET and LACE  
GOWNS  
FOR EVENING WEAR.

SUNSHADES.

## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919.

### FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE.

It is generally understood that in many American eyes the *islas Filipinas* are a colonial possession have seemed a "white elephant." Some there who, honestly felt it worth while for Uncle Sam to sacrifice something in the role of a civilizing agent, and some there who regarded the Philippines as a potential commercial asset. It has to be recognized that in the two decades since he has had them, Uncle Sam has done more to prepare the Philippines for self-government, and has seemed to keep that objective more steadily in view, than we have done in India. It is also true that the Filipinos, like the Indians, are difficult material to work on in that way. In fact, Uncle Sam has nothing whatever to be ashamed of, and the cynics who are sure to say that he is making a virtue of necessity, by getting rid of an incubus while appearing to set a good example will be very unjust.

Of course it is clear that in view of the world's present political development, with particular reference to the almost accomplished League of Nations and its principles, President Wilson could not decently have made any other answer to the Filipino delegates who went to appeal for independence. When the Mission passed through Hongkong, they were laughed at, very much as they were laughed at by the Americans in Manila when they set forth. It was believed that they were going on a fool's errand. They had as much chance of getting independence, said one American to the *China Mail* at that time, as an asbestos mine would have of escaping a hellcat in the central fires of Hades. Allowing some discount for the customary exaggeration of such American speech, there was a positive assurance that the time had not yet come for Filipino independence. There was the conviction on the part of the speaker that the Filipinos themselves were not yet fit for it. That, naturally, would at any time, and applied to any people, be a matter of opinion.

It seems there is something of the Irishman in the Filipino. If we have read history aright, the Spaniards treated them much more consistently than the early Americans treated the Red Indians. They aimed more at civilizing them than at exploiting them. They succeeded wonderfully, if we compare the progress of other colonial powers, with the native of a similar type. And yet, at the same time they failed. It is

a pity that we should have to admire the piety, self-sacrifice, patience, and skill of the Pope's missionaries in the same instant that we must deplore their method of encouraging the superstition and ignorance that help to ensure docility. The Americans have gone in for real education there. It might almost be said they have "squandered" money on Filipino education. One incidental result of this has been a fiercer criticism by the beneficiaries in a decade than they gave to the Spaniards in a century. This is not to overlook the fact that Spanish conduct worsened as time went on and the wealth of the islands became better known in Spain. Jose Rizal has left on record in his wordy satirical writings, not only an exact appreciation of the weaknesses and follies of the Filipinos, but a fairly vivid picture of the grossness of the Spaniards and their ecclesiastical, especially the infamous friars. By a series of accidents, one ought almost to say, America had to intervene at last, with the results we all know. After the long rebellion of Aguinaldo's men was over, American dollars began their benevolent work on a truly American scale. A thousand school teachers were thrown in. Order was established. Development was undertaken. The freedom of the Press, beyond our wildest British dream of freedom, followed, and still later the Philippine Assembly. About half this body consisted of men who promised to work unceasingly for independence, but it is doubtful, from really wanted it. Like the Irish of the popular impression, they would rather have the grievance of not getting it than the thing they asked for. Now that they seem likely to get it, what shall we see? What ever the future of the Philippines is reasonably positive in the prophecy that it will have "ups and downs" perhaps more conspicuous than any that have gone before.

### CO-OPERATION.

Everywhere we look, we see on all sides industrial competition for purely selfish ends, and we are inclined to look upon it as an ancient institution, which has been handed down to us for centuries. Having been reared in an atmosphere which permeates our whole system with the spirit of competition, we find that we are looking upon the competitive spirit of industry as one of the fundamental laws of nature. There are many people who, believing their cramped and poor existence due to the pitiless law of competition, seek to throw off such yoke by an attempt to violently overthrow the same. Others, no less sincere and determined insist on

maintaining the existent industrial system, conscientiously believing that a change from the present conditions would involve an economic disaster. Then there are others, and their numbers are steadily growing, who assert that the competitive spirit of industry is of comparatively recent origin, and therefore it must necessarily lack the force of a law of nature. They want and strongly urge certain modifications which will do away with the features of the present system which create strife and dissension, and which will re-establish the co-operative system.

The principle of competition, which can be described as the free action of individual self interest, began to make its appearance as one of the factors in industrial life during the 16th and 17th centuries. When mechanical improvements began to be developed, and the factory system was started during the latter part of the 18th Century, the individual system of industrial competition became an accomplished fact. Prior to that the whole system of industry and commerce was marked by an extremely close co-operation amongst the masters and workmen.

The old fashioned Guilds were voluntary associations entirely for mutual assistance. In a way they were the old fashioned trade unions of to-day, with this very striking difference, the Guilds included the masters as well as the workmen.

The members of the Guilds organized themselves, framed their own bylaws, regulated their own business or merchandise, and in some cases took out letters of incorporation which are at present existing in London to-day. These guilds played an important part in the commerce of England. They were empowered by their letters of incorporation granted by the King and later by the Municipal Authorities to control the conditions of labour, quality of the work turned out, the wages of those engaged in any particular trade, the conditions of apprenticeship and many other matters. There were, consequently, definite rules laid down governing the different manufacture of goods, for the purpose of preventing fraud and of standardising the work put forth by the different guilds.

Any violation of these rules or "false" work as it was called was penalised by a fine, half of which went to the municipality and the other half to the guild itself. If any workman were to break the rules of his Guild more than three times he was immediately expelled from his craft. Among the many regulations were the prohibiting of "moistening" the groceries to make them heavier, the putting of better wares on top of the basket, and the sale of second hand articles as new ones. In other words the old fashioned guild comprising of both masters and workers regulated all the conditions relating to any particular industry.

The Authorities in charge of any guild prohibited, under very heavy penalties, any night work, because there was never any Guild inspector to inspect the work at night. There was also a very well organized social, and charitable fund to these Guilds. A common sick fund was maintained for the benefit of members and provision was made for any of the dependents of those members who died. As a rule the master craftsman worked with his men and apprentices and his workshop was usually attached to his house, and this is the reason for the spirit of co-operation that existed in those days. The master had himself been an apprentice in his youth and had probably later, served some master as a journeyman. If he had been frugal and saving he probably started business on his own account. As soon as he was able to produce an article up to the standard set by his particular guild he became a master craftsman, and employed journeymen and apprentices of his own. Inasmuch as the shops in those days were small and the organisation very simple the of the various classes was slight. The relations between master and men were personal and present, and naturally, therefore, there developed between them a community of interests. There was very little room for the growth of antagonism of interest between master and man. On the contrary each took a pride in the success of their joint effort. Thus the Guilds secured the threefold efforts of attaining good quality of workmanship, a fair price to the consumer, and good fair and reasonable working conditions for the worker. As a contrast to this, our present competitive system has tended to sacrifice the welfare of the producer on the absurd assumption that the worker can flourish if the goods are produced cheaply.

This Guild system of co-operative industry gradually disappeared on account of several factors working in conjunction with one another. Perhaps the most important of these was the expansion in the scale of industry which ultimately culminated in the factory system. Furthermore, the medieval form of association was not compatible with the new ideas of individual liberty and free competition which arose in the 18th century. During the spell of the economic philosophy which was very prevalent during this century, a great reaction occurred away from the restricting policies which were handed down from the middle ages. It began to be felt that government regulation was an interference with the natural individual right of the subject. Gradually, and

### SCOTTISH PRONUNCIATION.

Our "Scottish Letter" is written in Scotland by a Scot. It quotes a story by the author of "Midlothian" who was doubly a Scot. All the same, will any Scot in this Colony admit that an Edinburgh magistrate ever pronounced "dukes and fowls"?

Och, jist sic as yin wud shuet docks an fool wi' is our idea of how they'd say it, which, of course, would kill a pleasant story. They do not say wild fowls, but wildfowl, both singular and plural. It is impossible, in our opinion, for a Scot to make duck sound like dukes. They might make use when speaking of an immersion. We would like an authoritative word or two on this interesting point, because, of course, it is a daring thing to differ with Sir Walter.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 3s 15 1/2d.

The route to America via the Commercial Pacific Cable is interrupted.

The O.S.K. are sending the *Chifuku maru* to London and Antwerp instead of the *Vancouver Maru*. She sails on April 27.

Today's return of communicable disease shows three cases of plague and three of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Owners of racehorses in Rangoon have been informed by the Turf Club that racing will be resumed in May.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration mines for the week ending March 29 amounted to 78,414 tons and the sales during the period to 51,045 tons.

Here is a Singapore complaint: Press representatives were permitted aboard of the *Nore* and *Norona* and *Alena* at Hongkong—privilege refused to the Press of Singapore when the ships were here.

Peter Havenith, a prisoner of war interred at the Tungkang Camp, Singapore, managed to evade the guard and effect his escape on the night of March 27-28. A description of the man has been published in the Straits papers.

Two finals in the Hongkong C.C. tennis tournaments will be played next week. N.E. Kent and F.A. Redmond meet Capt. Murray and J.S. Jennings in the open doubles championship on Monday, and T. Minahina will meet N.E. Kent in the open singles championship on Wednesday afternoon.

The restoration of the Guild system to which Captain Spencer's article on "Co-operation" refers has been advocated by the *New Age* for years. Editor Orage is probably the chief living authority on the subject, and is certainly its most plausible advocate. His writings are a joy to read, even when one does not happen to be a Socialist.

The Supply Officer at Rangoon is authorised to issue 1lb. of ice per day to each soldier. The same is issuable to the families of soldiers. They are not issued with any in Hongkong but are just as well off as those in Rangoon when we imagine what 2lbs. of ice for a soldier and his wife would be like after being issued—and safely landed in the ice chest.

### MARINE COURT.

#### SECOND ENGINEER OF S.S. "SUI SANG" PROSECUTED.

Commander C.W. Beckwith sitting in the Marine Court yesterday heard the case of the prosecution by Captain H. Simpson of the s.s. *Sui Sang* of C.J. Taachi the second engineer of the ship. The charge was that of absenting himself from the ship without permission from the Captain or officer in charge.

Captain Simpson stated that on the morning of the 10th April he received a report from the Chief Engineer that the defendant had left the ship on the previous evening without permission. There were four engineers on board and it was one of the rules of the ship that one of them had to remain on board. The defendant knew this rule perfectly well. Nothing serious had occurred during his absence.

Chief Engineer Alexander Livingstone stated that the ship was lying near the Kowloon wharf. At 6.30 p.m. on the evening in question the defendant reported that the third and fourth engineers were absent. He then told the defendant to remain and left for Hongkong, where later he met the defendant on the wharf. He knew he was the only engineer who had been left on the ship, so he took him back.

The defendant in giving evidence on his own behalf stated that he met the chief engineer on the wharf and told him that there was no engineer on board and he was going back to the ship immediately. He had been absent from the ship for about twenty minutes. There was no cargo to work and anybody was able to look after the electric lights and water pumps in case of fire. He had told the chief engineer to be on duty, but that officer was not on board.

He understood that he was on board the s.s. *Cheung Sing* and would be back on duty. He waited for about ten minutes and went to the wharf with the intention of finding the third engineer on the wharf. He did not do so. He went back at once to go on duty. He did not think he would be summoned because the Chief knew what he had done. He had been dismissed by the Company as a result of this case, and stated that he had been working for them for 18 months.

Captain Simpson informed the Court that the defendant had an excellent record.

The finding of the Court was that it accepted the defendant's statement, and discharged the defendant. Commander Beckwith gave Mr. Taachi a warning to be more careful as to the standing orders of the ship in future and considered that he had been sufficiently punished by being discharged by the Company after 18 months' service with such an excellent character.

### JAPANESE COTTON MILLS: MEN AT 1/- A DAY.

The Japanese Government's Annual for 1918 gives details of the cotton industry in that country that have a special interest for Lancashire just now. In 1916—the latest year dealt with in this section of the book—there were 240 cotton mills, and the average number of spindles worked daily was 3,045,676, as against 2,409,939 in 1914. The number of employees was 129,650, of whom 103,018 were women and girls. The number of daily working hours was 20, which, we take it, means that there were double shifts. The average daily wage of the men was 50 sen, which is equal to about a shilling, and that of the women 32 sen, or about 8d. That is the sort of thing which Lancashire operatives are now competing against in India and other Eastern markets. It is not likely, however, that persons paid at so low a rate can produce as large a quantity of goods as operatives here do, and it should be noted, moreover, that for weaving 616,077 out of a total of 772,391 looms engaged on silk or cotton goods were worked by hand. The proportion of power-looms is increasing year by year, and hand-looms will doubtless disappear, but that will not happen for a long time yet unless the rate of progress is greatly accelerated.

### LONG MEMORIES.

"I remember," said a veteran of nineteen, "when there was a hansom at the stand at the corner." "Oh, that's nothing," said a venerable spinster of twenty-one. "I've been to dances with a female chaperon when there was no smoking on the stairs, and some people danced a thing they called a 'tango.'" "When I was working on the land," resumed the first speaker, "I had a day off and went to lunch with people close by. The man who sat next me was a judge and asked me what an 'old bean' meant." "Oh, cut it out!" interposed an aged matron who had not hitherto taken any part in the conversation. "When I was born there was no Daily Mail, when I went to school I was taught to play the piano with my fingers, and when I married people hadn't begun to 'jazz.'" *Punch.*

### BAFFLED MAGICIANS.

#### MYSTERIES OF THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK.

Assembled in solemn conclave, the magicians of England, professional and amateur debated the most vexed of all questions, the Indian rope trick, and, as was only to be expected, failed to come to any agreement on the subject. Some there were who believed that such a trick had never been performed; others declared that hypnotism was at the root of it; others urged the impossibility of hypnotizing a whole audience. For once, in fact the mystifiers admitted themselves mystified.

The history of the rope trick was traced in most entertaining manner by Mr. S.W. Clarke, the editor of the *Magic Circular*, who described it as the most illusive trick in the world, with the peculiarity that nobody who wanted to see it had ever seen it, though this peculiarity was subsequently discounted by the fact that at least two of the speakers had seen a version of the rope trick performed. Mr. Clarke had traced a reference to it as far back as 1355, when Ibtu Batuta, an Arab from Tangier, wrote that he had seen this trick performed at Hang Chau. Batuta wrote—

I was entertained by the Emir in his own house in a most splendid manner. At the banquet were present the Khan's jugglers, the chief of whom took a wooden sphere in which there were holes, and in these long strands of rope, and threw it up into the air till it went out of sight, while the strap remained in his hand. He then commanded one of his disciples to take hold of and to ascend by this strap, which he did until he also went out of sight. His master then called him three times but no answer came; he then took a knife in his hand, apparently in anger, laid hold of the strap and also went quite out of sight. He then threw the hand of the boy upon the ground, then his foot then his other hand, then his other foot, then his body, then his head. He then came down, panting for breath, and his clothes stained with blood.

The juggler then took the limbs of the boy and applied them one to another; he then stamped upon them, and it stood up complete and erect. I was astonished, and was seized in consequence by a palpitation at the heart; but they gave me some drink and I recovered. The judge of the Mohammedans was sitting by my side, who swore that there was neither ascent, descent, nor cutting away of limbs but the whole was mere juggling.

Obviously, Mr. Clarke, added the writer had mixed up the rope trick and the decapitation trick which was being performed when the Great Pyramids were being built.

Another account of the trick from a German source in 1550 said that "at Magdeburg a certain magical juggler declared that he could get but little money among men and would therefore go up to Heaven. Whereupon he would throw a cord up in the air and his little horse would go up it, himself, taking hold of the horse's tail, would follow him, his wife taking hold of him, would follow also, and a maid servant would follow her, and so mount up in the air, as it were, linked together, the spectators standing in great admiration." Unfortunately an unbeliever declared that he had just seen the juggler go into an inn in the street. "Therefore finding themselves deceived, the spectators went away."

The third record quoted by Mr. Clarke was from the memoirs of Emperor Jahangir. They produced a chain 50 cubits in length, and in my presence threw one end of it towards the sky, where it remained as if fastened to something in the air. A dog was then brought forward and being placed at the lower end of the chain, immediately ran up and, reaching the top, disappeared in the air. In the same manner a hog, a panther, a lion, and a tiger were successively sent up the chain, and all disappeared at the upper end. At last they took down the chain and put it into a bag, no one ever discerning in what way the animals were made to vanish into the air in the mysterious manner described.

One of the most interesting contributions to the debate came from Lieutenant F.W. Holmes, V.C., who said that he had seen a version of the trick on two or three occasions. On the last occasion, in 1917, he was able to take a snapshot of the trick, which he produced. This showed the Fakir, with a taut rope or pole and the boy balanced at the top of it. Lieutenant Holmes declared emphatically that the boy never disappeared from sight, and his own theory was that the Fakir substituted, for the coil of rope a telescopic bamboo pole. Mr. A. Yurif Ali, C.B.E., declared that as a boy of seven he saw the rope trick performed, but never since, and he also saw the conjurer cut his own tongue out, choo it up, and replace it. In the rope trick he is convinced that the boy disappeared entirely.

Major Branson, with 20 years' service in the Indian Army, said that he had offered a reward of 205 rupees to any native soldier who could give him the name of anybody who could do the trick, but the reward had never been claimed. In all his travels in Persia, India, China, and Arabia he had never seen a trick done by a native which he could not repeat himself.

### MOTORS AND CHILDREN.

The following letter ought to have come to the *China Mail*, but didn't. We think the point made deserves wider publicity, so we annex it.

Sir—I see a laudable zeal for the life and privileges of children at the Peak is manifested by our Legislative Council in providing them with a playground as a refuge from the terror and fury of the new rich traffic.

It does not seem, however, to occur to anybody to take thought for the kiddies, dozens of them, who find health and exercise in the shade and quiet of Kennedy Road, soon to be ruined—pardon developed—by motor-traffic. Is it that a score of richies endangers child-life more than some hundreds of motors, or only that no member of our village Parliament happens to live on Kennedy Road? One indeed is building there, but *abus omer*—is erecting a garage. Anyway, the soldiers' children are to be disappointed, and our Automobile Association—which objects to a speed limit, boasts that it enjoys the favour of the heads of the Government and chief of Police, and considerably undertakes to remonstrate with any of its members who may kill any of the rest of us—has scored another triumph. Of all the permutations and combinations in which a small number of people manages to run this Colony to suit themselves, this body, surely, comes nearest to the limit.—Yours, etc.,—X.  
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

### ALICE MEMORIAL AND AFFILIATED HOSPITALS.

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Chan Tin Shan           | \$50  |
| Ji Hong Mi              | 30    |
| Mrs. Lee                | 25    |
| Mrs. Lee                | 10    |
| Mrs. Hey Shing          | 10    |
| Mrs. Pong               | 5     |
| Mrs. Conlon             | 10    |
| Leung Yan Po            | 20    |
| Miss Yeung              | 50    |
| Miss Yeung Wai Fong     | 10    |
| Miss Chan               | 10    |
| Miss Fung               | 10    |
| Loi Chin Loi Tong       | 10    |
| Miss Cheung             | 5     |
| Leung Chan Size         | 5     |
| Mr. and Mrs. Hu Tsik Wa | 20    |
| Miss To Pui Hei         | 5     |
| Chew Sui Tat            | 20    |
| Lee King Chu            | 10    |
| Mrs. Lee Coon           | 5     |
|                         | \$340 |

### CHINESE SHIP SOLD.

There was very brisk bidding today when Mr. Rocha the auctioneer sold the s.s. *Kung Hong* at his sales rooms. After a description of the vessel had been given, it was announced that the bidding would start at \$30,000. The first bid was \$30,500 which was very quickly increased by bids of \$500 until it reached \$37,000, at which figure it was finally knocked down. The purchaser was Mr. Wong Kan-wan.

### WOMEN ON WAR-PATH.

What Miss Mary Macarthur described as the greatest meeting organised women of the country had ever held took place at the Albert Hall, Miss Macarthur, who presided, said the unemployment, donations scheme could not solve the unemployment problem any more than machine-guns would solve the problem of labour unrest. Mr. Fred Bramley, of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, said there were 500,000 women unemployed in this country. The Government grant would soon be exhausted, and if they did not persist in their demands thousands of women would have to depend on charity or starve. Subsequently resolutions were carried (amending, among other reforms, the retention of the national factories at centres of production of a national kind, and also as training and experimental centres; and the immediate introduction of a Right to Leisure Bill, fixing a normal working week of 40 hours, with a maximum of eight hours per day. It was also decided to appoint representatives to wait upon the Prime Minister and to put before him the "Charter," which had been adopted, and that, failing satisfactory reply, a further meeting be called to formulate a policy to secure the adoption of the principles laid down. The "Red Flag" was sung, and cheers given for the "social revolution."

Mr. Chris Van Bern narrated some extraordinary feats which had been performed by a Yogi in Liverpool, including his ability to throw a rope into the air, where it remained absolutely rigid only as long as the Yogi held his breath, while Captain Leon Berreley gave an explanation of the trick which he believed to be absolutely feasible.







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SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.MARSEILLES & LONDON.  
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|------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|

"SEILORE" 27th April 2nd June 10th June

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

| S.S. | Leave Hong-<br>kong about | Due Bombay<br>about |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------|
|------|---------------------------|---------------------|

"DUNERA" 15th April at 4 p.m. 1st May

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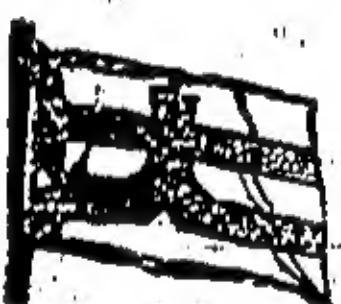
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## O. S. K.

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|  |   |
|--|---|
| LONDON & ANTWERP   | Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.   |
| CHIFURU MARU   | Sunday, 27th April.   |
| GENOA & BOMBAY   | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.   |
| MITSUKI MARU   | Sunday, 13th April.   |
| MARSHALLS  | Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.   |
| BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.   | Tuesday, 15th April.  |
| HIMALAYA MARU  | Tuesday, 15th April.  |
| BOMBAY COLOMBO   | Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  |
| MITSUKI MARU   | Sunday, 13th April.   |
| SAIGON.  |   |
| SYDNEY, MELBOURNE  | Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.  |
| KOISO MARU   | Monday, 14th April.   |
| VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA  | Regular fortnightly service looking at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. |
| MANILA MARU  | Saturday, 12th April.   |
| CHICAGO MARU   | Saturday, 12th April.   |
| HAIPHONG   | Three times a month service.  |
| DAITOKU MARU   | Tuesday, 22nd April.  |
| JAPAN PORTS—MOU, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  |   |
| KENKON MARU  | Saturday, 12th April.   |
| KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY  |   |
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| For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.   |   |
| SOSHU MARU   | Thursday, 24th April at 9 a.m.  |
| For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.   |   |
| AMAKUSA MARU   | Sunday, 13th April at 10 a.m.   |
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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.  
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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
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and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR" sails for SEATTLE—April 20th.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
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Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires

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"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE."  
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491.00  
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Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also illustrations of ships and descriptive literature apply to—  
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HONGKONG.

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HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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General Managers.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.  
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with  
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
MANAGING AGENTS."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

For LONDON and ANTWERP "BASSANO" About 24th April  
Subject to change without notice.

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**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY—3 1/2" 1 1/2" 2 1/2" 3 1/2"

**WELLINGTON KNIFE-BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED**  
BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS," LONDON.

## RUBBER ESTATE DELINQUENTS.

At the conclusion of the hearing of the case against McCallum and Traveller of Euljong Estate, Mr. Justice Barnshaw, addressing the accused, said he considered them both equally guilty and he therefore convicted them both. He had considered this case for some considerable time. It was a case of a very painful nature to him to see two Europeans in the dock on such a charge. He had carefully considered all aspects of it, and he felt absolutely convinced that the pair of them were equally guilty as regards the crime charged against them, and he had come to the conclusion that they had got themselves into this difficulty through living in an extravagant manner. As regards the penalty, he thought that a short term of imprisonment, out here in the Tropics would be much more punishment to them than a long term of imprisonment at Home. He sentenced them each to six months' simple imprisonment. They are to go to Taping to serve their sentences, the Chief Gaoler, Pudu, having no accommodation available for European prisoners.

At the Seremban Assizes, before Mr. Justice Whitley, William Michael Fenner Leighton, late manager of Sendayan Estate, Port Dickson, was convicted on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of \$2,500, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## TOM BALL, GOLFER, DEAD.

Golf has lost one of its clever and at times brilliant professionals by the death of Tom Ball. Recently demobilised from the Royal Field Artillery, he at once returned to his duties at the Raynes Park Club. Recently he was taken ill with influenza, and died from pneumonia, not long after. No professional save Ray and Duncan has offered a more resolute challenge to the supremacy of the old school of players than Ball did during the last year or so he was connected with the West Larchshire Club. Both in 1908 and 1909 he was runner-up in the open championship, and in the latter year he also won what was then the £240 tournament, which symbolises the professionals' match play championship. At Bramshot during a winter of little play he changed his grip for the purpose of putting on a few extra yards to his drive. "It was the most foolish thing I ever did," he said. For more than a year afterwards his driving was never consistently good. He got his drive back later, but only one notable success rewarded his efforts. This was when he won the Belgian Championship in 1913. Ball was a player who flourished with success. When things were going well him he was capable of any feat in golf—the "crazy stuff," as Ray calls it. In a championship qualifying round at Muriel he made the previous record look silly by returning 68. He also held the record of 71 for Deal.

## DEMOLIBOLIZED.

Judging by the variety of advertisements in the daily papers at Home, a large number of the men who went from China to "do their bit" are wending their way back to their former pursuits. The purpose of the advertisements is that they are desirous of representing commercial or manufacturing interests in China, or that the advertiser is an expert in curios or some other article. Anyway, they are all desirous of carrying on, and of assisting to get things going again. It may also be noted that a very large number of young officers show no disposition to return to their former pursuits. Having tasted the sweets and delights of a life in the fresh air, they show no wish to take up office life or work of a sedentary nature. There seem to be a very considerable number in this class who have become imbued with a desire for a planter's life. We have been told by more than one person interested in plantation rubber that the number of applications for positions as assistants on rubber estates is very large. Naturally, there is a certain number of vacancies, but applicants are greatly in excess of positions to be filled.

**ITCHING BURNING CUTICURA HEALS**  
On Limbs, Body and Arms.  
Could Not Do Work.

"I broke out on my limbs, body, and arms. It came like red rash and itched and burned all I could rest and sleep. It made me feel poorly so that I could not do my work. Then my head started itching and burning and I had to have my hair cut off. I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after I had used two tubs of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Richardson, 148, "Crescent" St., Orinthebury, Yorks, Eng.

Keep your skin healthy by using Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet, and Cuticura Ointment for the first signs of pimples, redness or roughness. Soap, 6d. Ointment, 1s. 6d. Both by Post, 2s. 6d. Cuticura, Ltd., London. Sold everywhere.



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| [S. S.]                             | From<br>Hongkong<br>about | due<br>Bombay<br>about |
| DUNERA                              | 16th April at 4 p.m.      | 1st May                |

**E. HING & CO.**  
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipchandlery Articles.  
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Repairs furnished on application.

WONG PING WAH, Manager.

10-10-68



## SCOTTISH SPORT.

## THE RUGBY REVIVAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

EDINBURGH, Feb. 5.

Rugby is recovering rapidly, although, as a matter of course, things are far from pre-war standard. In Edinburgh last week, there was quite a series of interesting games, the like of which we have not witnessed for many a long day, and in the West the re-appearance of the old Academicals promises well for the lovers of what is fondly called "The Code."

Those old Edinburgh rivals, Heriotians and Stewartians had a meeting at which, though the play was not particularly scientific, held the attention all through. The cleverest developments came from the Heriotians, among whom C. Broadwood, A. S. Officer, and T. P. Burt were conspicuous.

In the Public Schools' Championship, George Watson's College had a meritorious victory over Edinburgh Academy. The parks were comparatively equal, but J. R. Selby and S. E. Woolgar, the Myreside halves, were much more effective than the home pair, and this was the determining factor. G. A. Usher's great speed was a feature for the Academy, and at times proved wonderfully useful. On the whole both sides showed good combination.

H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth had a couple of matches, in which Captain Baily in the pack, and Instructor W. J. Davis, the English internationalist as stand-off half, were the great personalities.

Heriotians, 16 points; Stewartians, 3.

Watson's, 4; Edin. Academy, nil. Fettes, 18; Edin. Univ., A. 6.

Glas. Univ., 10; H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, 4.

Glas. Academy, 11; Glas. Univ., O.T.C., nil.

Glas. Academicals, nil; Glas. High School, 3.

H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, 16; Loretto, nil.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Three games stood out in bold relief in the Scottish League; Rangers, Celtic and Morton had all something at stake, a slip by any of them meant the loss of valuable place on the table. Rangers had a hard push to win at Dunbarton; Celtic obtained the winning goal in the last minute with Kilmarnock; but Greenock Morton lost their game with Partick Thistle, a bitter disappointment after having most of the play. This means that Morton have considerably lessened their chances in the Championship. Indeed the first place seems again to lie pretty much between the two great Glasgow rivals. In the other engagements the only surprise was among the minor clubs, Clyde and Airdrie having remarkable victories over Third Lanark and Motherwell.

Hearts, 4; Hamilton, 1. Falkirk, 1; Hibs, 1.

Dunbarton, 0; Rangers, 2. Celtic, 2; Kilmarnock, 1.

Partick Thistle, 2; Greenock Morton, 1.

Motherwell, 1; Airdrie, 3.

Ayr, 2; Clydebank, 0.

St. Mirren, 1; Queen's Park, 1.

Third Lanark, 1; Clyde, 4.

THE FIRST LEAGUE NEXT SEASON.

Speculation is rife as to the composition of the First Division of the Scottish League next season. It is taken for granted that Clydebank will not drop out, and as Dundee, Aberdeen, and Raith Rovers must be allowed to come back if they so desire, and it is "jalousied" that they will do so, the competition will consist of 22 clubs. This means that one more club will be taken in, and Cowdenbeath and Dunfermline Athletic are understood to covet the vacancy.

THE LINKS AS A TRAINING GROUND.

Not the least remarkable fact about golf is its appeal to men who are training for sporting contests. A few days ago a writer referred to Willie Ritchie, who confided to him that on the eve of a match he wished for nothing so much as a day's golf. Ritchie said he found it steadied his nerves, by which it may be supposed he meant that golf engrossed his attention so fully that it enabled him to forget for the time all anxiety as to the impending issue in the boxing ring.

Trainers of football teams, writes Mr. Anthony Spalding, have long recognised the value of golf, more particularly in Scotland, where there are tens of thousands of ardent golfers.

Robert Walker, the Scottish International, once said that he regarded golf as "the finest training medium extant, taking the men out into the open air, and giving a zest to the routine which has a tendency to defeat its own ends by its monotony."

So impressed were the directors of the Clyde Club with the benefits their men derived from play on the links that they bought a dozen season tickets for a Glasgow course in comparative proximity to the club ground, and the players met there in competition twice a week.

It may be added that golf takes a definite part in the method of training the players of the Glasgow Rangers. Indeed many professional football players are good golfers, and most of them are enthusiasts. Jamie

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

Thus saith the Paris Correspondent of *Truth*:

Can it be really true, I am wondering, that only when his person is menaced, that ridiculous mass of man's body, his soul can really shake off its fetters and rise superior to suffering and misery and danger? Can it be true that we can dedicate to an abstraction like Faith or Love of country the life by which we retain consciousness of this world we hold so dear, and yet, when danger to that life is over, cannot even keep our temper when a man with a yellow skin than our own wants a volcanic outbreak of earth set in a distant sea? Is it possible that the patient coral-insect might despise such curiously petulant gods as we, who fight an enemy in Central Europe, and then blackguard each other like fishwives over some coloured rag to be hoisted on a pole in some place where men dive for pearls and eat fish and don't care a cent what we wonderful whites get up to? This Peace Conference ought to have met in the very middle of its Marshalls or its Carolines; somewhere so remote that the late M. Dufayel's hundred and thirty telephone boxes would have been of no use to anybody. Confound telephones, and all their ilk, and their cousins down to the last degree of bad telegraph or postal service! What good do they do? They tell the ordinary citizen what a silly thing it is to put your trust in princes, as one David said, and what a much sillier thing it is to expect wisdom from the mouth of grown-ups and peace from the dreams of presidents. And for that knowledge we would gladly have waited; and gone on waiting; and still waited; it could not have been too long delayed.

There is an old riddle which I cannot fully remember about something which goes round and round the house, and up and down the house, but never goes into the house. I forget the answer, but by what I remember of the question I think it must refer to the Peace Conference.

Yet, so to do justice, the Peace Conference has entered the house to this extent: that it has put its foot in it. It has now been sitting for three weeks, and everybody is cross with everybody else; and everybody is preoccupied with the axes they want to see their friends get ground, and everybody is bothering mightily over small nations, and the smaller the nations are the more their friends proclaim that this particular small nation has the root of European Peace indigenous on its soil or in its sea. Clemenceau wants to get to work; Lloyd George wants to get to work; Wilson, whether or no he knows how they ought to do it, wants to get to work. But we must stop and consider the rolling-stock of Syrian railways, the dock dues of eastern Adriatic ports. Fat food that, for men of Lills to feed their babies with! Why must men, when they get together in droves, even doves of picked cattle, always behave so talky-talky, so tarry-awayish? Six months ago the words "The Paris Peace Conference" would have been words that might have come straight from the New Testament to troubled hearts. Well, we can add to them from the New Testament now. This is the Conference of the Peace that passeth all understanding, and I wish I could accuse myself of flippancy in saying so.

Well, never mind. We're getting ahead otherwise. Caillaux has been interrogated, and we have been told a great deal about it. He arrived at the Luxembourg at 1.25 in the afternoon. He was questioned by the President of the High Court Commission, in rooms overlooking the Luxembourg Gardens. He stayed several minutes. Then he went away again. He came and he went by automobile, and nothing of any kind happened to him on either journey, except that the vehicle conveyed him from the prison to court and from court to prison. Even Arsene Lupin could not have made interesting facts as these. Even Caillaux himself does not interest us passionately any longer. Ichabod! Ichabod! The limelight has departed.

Meanwhile other new flickers from good to bad. We are cheered one morning by a heading: "No telephone from London yet." The next day we are dashed by: "Increased Paper Supplies; More Pages in Newspapers." Restrictions at restaurants no longer exist; sugar comes, though coyly, in your coffee cup, and no man refuses liqueurs to female or soldier. On the other hand, prices rise, and do it to such purpose that the Seine, which was mad enough to risk a competition in the matter, had to retire worsted. It hadn't the necessary cheek to keep up the contest—or the prices. It realised at last that it didn't know what the word "to rise" really meant.

But our strikes are over, except those that haven't begun. We only hope the next won't be the electricians, because candles are so dear and do smell so bad. But we know that the piping times of war are over, and we must bear in best we can the paying times of peace.

Lawson, the Internationalist, renounced football professional golf, and is now attached to a club in the United States.

## LATE JOSEPH ARCH.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Arch, the veteran champion of the agricultural labourers, at the age of ninety-two, at his native village of Barford, Warwickshire. Himself the son of a farm labourer, he was one of the earliest pioneers in the movement for enfranchising land workers, and was the founder of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, which first claimed for its members a minimum wage. When he was elected for North-west Norfolk as a Radical in 1885, he was the only working man sitting in the House of Commons. He was returned again in 1892 and 1895, and sat till 1900. He received a pension toward the end of his days.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

6th Sunday in Lent, April 13.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)  
Services, Merbecke, Hymns, 159, 113, 103, 208 and 261.  
Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses, Psalms, Venite, Turle; Psalms, Woodward and Cooke; Te Deum, Russell, 2nd and 3rd; Benedictus, Longdon, Hymns, 104 and 99.

God Save the King.  
N.B.—Psalms 68, verses 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 20, 28, 27, 33 and 33 in unison. Hymn 99, verses 1 and 4 in unison.

Litany (10 noon).  
Evangelist (8 p.m.)  
Responses, Psalms, Barnby and Turle; Middle Voluntary, Legend; Harvey Grace; Magnificat, Goss (7th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Felton. Hymns, 107, 123 and 98.

N.B.—Psalms 69, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 24 in unison. Psalm 32, verses 25, 30, 31, 33 and 33 in unison. Hymn 107, verses 1, 4, and 7 in unison. Hymn 68, verses 1, 3 and 6 in unison.

N.B.—Stainer's "The Crucifixion" will be sung on Good Friday evening, at 8.15 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.  
6th Sunday in Lent, April 13.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.  
Marche Funebre—Chopin.  
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Turle; Psalms, of the 13th Morning; XVIII Crochet, Cooke; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns, 240, 186, 100.

Opening Voluntary.  
Responses, Psalms, of the 13th Evening; XVIII Barnby, Turle, Turle; Magnificat, Barnby—XVIII Morning; Nunc Dimittis, Heywood—XVI Evening. Hymns, 181, 244, 228 (A), 21, 280 and 240, 240 (Part 3), 21.

Vesper Hymn.  
Union Church, Kennedy Road.  
Sunday Services, April 13.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.  
Hymns, 149, 271 Paraphrase 58.  
Subject: Christ's Resurrection.  
Evening Service, 6 p.m.  
Hymns, 381, 25, 137, 191.  
Subject: Christ's Death.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.  
Sunday, April 13.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion at St. Stephen's Church.  
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon at the Diocesan Boys' School.

Peak Church.  
8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

The Gospel Hall.  
10 & 12 Pedra Street.  
Weekly Services—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.  
Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.  
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study, 8 p.m.  
Friday, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.  
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.  
Sundays, 11 a.m.  
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanahai.  
Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.  
Evening Service, 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.  
Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.  
Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenahilly.  
Mass at 6.7 and 9.30 a.m.  
High Mass at 8 a.m.  
1.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Bowel Complaint in Children.  
DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any natural "chamberlain's" Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

## AMERICAN RADIOGRAMS.

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

## INTERIM REPORT ON REPARATION.

PARIS, April 11.

The first interim report of the second Sub-Committee of the Peace Conference on Reparation dealing with the financial capacity of the States and means of payment was adopted on Tuesday.—*American Wireless.*

## DAMAGE VALUATION.

The Commission concerned has decided to present its report to the first Commission on the categories of damage and method of valuation to the General Secretary of the Peace Conference.—*American Wireless.*

## POLAND'S CLAIMS.

PARIS, April 11.

M. Paderewski, Premier of Poland, appeared before the Council of Four on Wednesday and presented the claims of Poland.—*American Wireless.*

## U. S. OFFICERS ORDERED TO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Col. Robert H. Sillmann and Col. Joseph D. Leitch have been ordered to report to Major-General Graves, Commanding the American forces in Siberia.—*American Wireless.*

## TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTION IN UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.

A heavy sleetstorm over Nebraska, Kansas and Texas interrupted all telegraphic communications between the Pacific Coast and the Eastern States of the United States on Wednesday morning.—*American Wireless.*

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

PARIS, April 11.

President Wilson has ordered the transport *George Washington* to depart for France at the earliest time possible.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. F. R. Roosevelt, has announced that the transport *George Washington* would leave on Friday, April 12th.—*American Wireless.*

## ALLIED INVASION OF ODESSA.

PARIS, April 11.

The invasion of the last seaport of Odessa by the Allied forces is confirmed officially.—*American Wireless.*

## MAGISTRACY.

## (MR. ORME'S COURT.)

Charged with unlawful possession of two tools of prepared opium on a Canton boat, a Chinese woman was fined \$200.

Another Chinese woman who was charged with the possession of 64 tools of opium on the s.s. *Fatshan* yesterday was this morning fined \$300, or, in default, 10 months' hard labour.

UMBRELLA TRIP.  
A Chinaman committed the offence of taking a countryman's umbrella at West Point yesterday. He pleaded he had no intention of stealing but found it on a footpath. Mr. Orme regarded the excuse as unconvincing and passed sentence of 14 days' hard labour.

A Chinese youth was charged with pocketpicking in Graham Street. The complainant was an elderly man of the same nationality. The amount in question was \$62 in notes. The Inspector in charge of the case said the prisoner had previously served 14 days for a similar misdeed, and had been twice birched. This time he was sentenced to six weeks.

POSSESSION OF CHOPPER.  
A Chinese was charged with being in possession of a dangerous weapon, to wit, one chopper. This was in Shaukiwan and the Inspector said he had reason to believe that he was one of the robbers who committed a robbery recently. There was no proof of this. The defendant tried to excuse himself by saying he was going to chop wood. There was no proof of this either and the penalty was six weeks' hard labour.

(MR. LINDSELL'S COURT.)  
A Chinese charged with stealing three pairs of trousers the property of a Chinese woman in Barker Street, pleaded not guilty. Two previous convictions were against him and 10 months' hard labour, is his sentence on his occasion.

A Chinese who was banished 10 years ago for life, for the offence of larceny, returned to the Colony last year and after another term of jail was again deported. Recently he ventured back once again and being captured made further acquaintance with the Magistracy. He had no excuse and will go to Victoria Gaol for 15 months' hard labour. He will be banished again on the expiration of his sentence.

## WEATHER REPORT.

April 12th 12h. 13m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased moderately at Shanghai and Haiphong; other changes are slight. The anticyclone continues to move eastward; and a depression is situated over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 12 a.m. to-day, 2.30 inch. Total since January 1st, 6.75 inches. Against an average of 7.50 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 13th:  
1.—Hongkong to Gap/Rock. S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, showery.  
2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

O. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, April 12, 1919.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

| Barometer         | 29.88 | 29.91 | 29.93 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Temperature       | 67    | 67    | 70    |
| Humidity          | 87    | 83    | 92    |
| Direction of Wind | SE    | SE    | SE    |
| Force             | 5     | 4     | 3     |
| State of Sky      | 0.75  | 0.13  | 0.06  |

Highest open air temperature on the 11th—71  
Lowest open air temperature on the 11th—61  
T. F. CLAXTON, Director,  
Hongkong Observatory, April 12, 1919.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1895-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

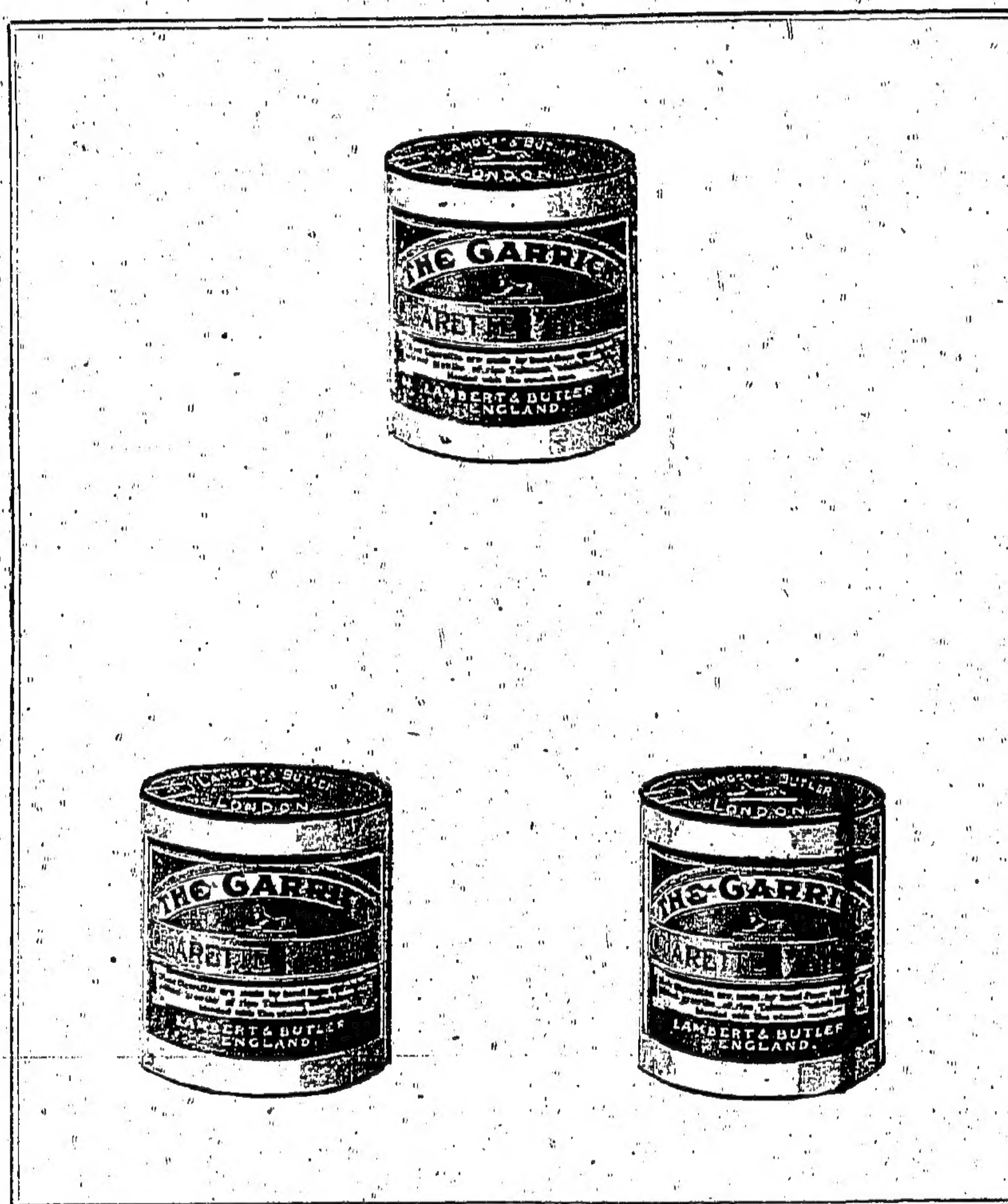
April 12 to 2nd, 1919.

| Time      | High Water |      | Low Water |      |
|-----------|------------|------|-----------|------|
|           | Height     | Time | Height    | Time |
| Sun. 12   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Mon. 13   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Tue. 14   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Wed. 15   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Thurs. 16 | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Fri. 17   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sat. 18   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sun. 19   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Mon. 20   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Tue. 21   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Wed. 22   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Thurs. 23 | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Fri. 24   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sat. 25   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sun. 26   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Mon. 27   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Tue. 28   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Wed. 29   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Thurs. 30 | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Fri. 1    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sat. 2    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sun. 3    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Mon. 4    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Tue. 5    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Wed. 6    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Thurs. 7  | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Fri. 8    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sat. 9    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sun. 10   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Mon. 11   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Tue. 12   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Wed. 13   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Thurs. 14 | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Fri. 15   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sat. 16   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sun. 17   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Mon. 18   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Tue. 19   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Wed. 20   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Thurs. 21 | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Fri. 22   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sat. 23   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
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| Thurs. 28 | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Fri. 29   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sat. 30   | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Sun. 1    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
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| Tue. 3    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Wed. 4    | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Thurs. 5  | 10.15      | 1.15 | 4.15      | 1.15 |
| Fri. 6    | 10.15      | 1.   |           |      |



# THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES.

*An old brand  
of ever increas-  
ing popularity*



*An old brand  
of ever increas-  
ing popularity*

**Manufactured from Choice Grades  
of Rich, Ripe and Matured  
Tobacco.**

***Packed in 50's AIR-TIGHT TINS.***



## NOTICES.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of \$250 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$250 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each, constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after article No. 107 of the following Article.

- 107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equipping dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in improving, improving and maintaining, any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets.

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

- 108 (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article (as amended) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.
- 108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting may determine, or in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.

And the aforesaid resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:—

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate of exchange of \$250 Hongkong currency and the sum of £10 be called up upon each of the silver shares of the nominal value of £10 each, into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.
2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 be and the same is hereby declared out of the Reserve Fund of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for calls under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorised to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.
3. That 16,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued additionally to the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £1 be called up on each of such additional shares in the first instance and a premium of £1 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £1 called up plus the £1 (making together £2 per share) shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined by the 30th day of April, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares of the Society of taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.
4. That the 16,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.

Dated the Eleventh day of April, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

G. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

## POWER AND DUTY.

## MR. J. H. THOMAS'S PLAIN TALK.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, on his return from France and Switzerland made an important speech at a mass meeting of railwaymen at the Eastern Theatre.

Mr. Thomas, who appeared on the platform with his eyes bandaged, had an enthusiastic reception. He was cheered for several minutes and greeted with cries of "Good old Jim!"

He said that when he heard, both in Switzerland and Paris, of the industrial trouble, he felt it was his duty immediately to come over and face the issue, and endeavour to do what he could towards a solution. When he told them that he had been in hospital in Switzerland as well as in Paris, they would understand that he had not had an easy time. He felt that not only that meeting, but the country as a whole, should fairly and squarely face the situation, so that there was to be trouble, every one would know what it was about and that a clear and definite issue was to be fought out. Mere clap-trap, mere appeals to sentiment and passion would avail them nothing. If there were unpleasant things to be said, he should not hesitate to say them. One of the resolutions that had been circulated with the notice of the meeting took exception to the action of the N.U.R. Executive Committee in asking him to raise the question of the railway situation on the floor of the House of Commons on Tuesday next and it was stated that they objected to this matter being raised in a reactionary House of Commons. "It is, in my judgment," said Mr. Thomas, "a reactionary House, but who is responsible? If it is reactionary it is only a reflex of your intelligence. In a democratic country where men and women can exercise their political freedom, it is madness for them to try to do by industrial action what their own intelligence ought to have told them to do at the ballot-box." (Cheers and cries of "Bravo, Jim!")

"EIGHT HOURS AND NO OVER-TIME."

The N.U.R. was the strongest union in this country. It presented what was probably the key industry of the country, and they could, at any time they chose, place a demand at the head of the State and say, "Unless you do this we will paralyse the community." That was their power, but they had to consider what was their duty. However powerful, however powerful they as a union might be, the State was more powerful and more important. Citizenship had a stronger claim than any sectional interest. As railwaymen and trade unionists they had always to make their sectional claim consistent with their duty as citizens. There was an unfortunate tendency to assume that they could hold the State up to ransom at any time. They might succeed and achieve their object, but if they did it at the expense of the State, then as citizens they would be destroying their claim to citizenship. When he signed the eight-hour agreement for railway workers, he had in mind, and always advocated, that he did not want the eight hours for the purpose of enabling them to work overtime. The curse of the overtime system was that it made men selfish and caused jealousies and deprived them of the home comforts they were entitled to. The N.U.R. executive meant, clearly and distinctly, eight hours and no overtime. (Cheers.) They also meant that instead of overtime being necessary to enable them to live, they should have a wage for the eight hours that would enable them to keep their families in decency and comfort.

The executive intended that as far as possible the eight-hour day should become operative from February 1. That, however, necessitated the release of at least 128,000 railwaymen from the Army. He was going to give some inner history which had not yet been made public. They demanded the immediate release of the railwaymen in order to cope with the eight hours, and a railway companies supported them, because they frankly said it would be impossible to do it without. He wanted to be sure that that was so, and he had spent eight days in France among their own members who were soldiers. Sir Douglas Haig and the Government gave him the conditions he wanted. He said he wanted to be free to talk to the men without any interference from anybody, and he thought he succeeded in getting a common sense interpretation of many of their grievances. He thought he was able to contribute something to the removal of some of the things they were complaining about, and he thought he did something to persuade the Government that an immediate increase of pay for all soldiers was absolutely necessary. (Loud cheers.)

EXTENDED WATER TRANSPORT.

One of the grievances of the men was that it was fair to them to be kept out there and for those who were being demobilized to capture all the best jobs, so that they were stranded when they came back. He was able to assure them that so far as the railway companies, and so far as the N.U.R. were concerned, they intended having carried out to the letter and spirit the absolute agreement that every man who was guaranteed his job would have his job for him immediately he returned. (Loud cheers.) The demobilization of the Army was now depending upon the Railway Operating Corps, and if that Corps were demobilized in accordance with the demand made by some people, the whole of the troops would be left stranded in France, Belgium, and Germany. They had to be practical men. They would see at a glance how absurd it would be to put up the claim that the rest of the soldiers who had been fighting did not matter, and that they should be left stranded with no one to bring them home. He was pleased to tell them that, by a new system, to be introduced, it would be possible to work more and feed the troops more by water than by rail, and every effort and every facility would be given for the early demobilization of the railway men. He was quite satisfied that no unnecessary delay would take place. They will insist, they were pressing, and the Government were endeavouring at this moment, to release railwaymen as speedily as possible. Until that was done, it was impossible to give effect to the eight hours in accordance with their view of the settlement. The could ruin the country and ruin themselves by a series of mere spasmodic outbursts, and he impressed on employers and the Government that if they wanted an agreement carried out in letter and spirit, the day had gone by when they had merely to assume they could issue a notice and all would be well. How much easier, how much better, it would be to call the men together to discuss a proposition and see if they could come to a reasonable interpretation. Many of the disputes were caused to-day primarily because employers failed to recognize that the worker was not content to be a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water. They demanded, and were going to insist, on a voice in things that affected their daily life, and the sooner the other side recognized it, the better for all concerned.

Mr. Thomas, in conclusion, said:—There are two dangers we are faced with. On the one hand are those people who cannot read the signs of the times, the reactionaries who believe they were born to govern, and that they must enjoy the best things of life, and what is left is good enough for the others. The days of those people are doomed. There are those who believe you can revolutionize by mere industrial trouble or introduce what is called the Russian method into this country. I am as bitterly opposed to the one as to the other, because I believe both are dangers and must be fought, and that both are against the best interests of the working classes. I plead with you, railway men and women of the country, not to take the law into your own hands. The essence of democracy is to be loyal to those you have put into authority. Any other way will lead to disaster. Railway men and women, we are going to change the position. A better time is in store for you; but as democrats I appeal for loyalty, and I ask you to trust the Executive Committee. If we fail, then the issue will be yours. (Loud cheers.)

## ENGLISH HORSES FOR THE CEYLON TURF.

Considering the excellent condition in which the batch of horses recently imported by the Ceylon Turf Club were landed, says the *Times of Ceylon*, it will be interesting for our readers to know what difficulties were experienced on the voyage.

The fact that the horses looked so well after many weeks on board reflected great credit on those responsible for their management on the ship. The horses were put on board the "Clan Alpine" on December 13, 1918, with fodder under licence. A strike of stevedores, however, prevented the completion of the cargo which had been calculated to coincide with the date of "Clan Alpine's" right to coaling berth. On December 18th the ship went to Partington to coal. The strike continuing it was decided to send the horses to the stables on December 21. The horses, however, rejoined the ship on January 5, 1919. When outside the Mersey sealed orders were opened and it was discovered that the Admiralty wanted the ship for coal from Cardiff to Port Said. The detention during loading at that port and the prospective stay at Port Said made it necessary to obtain fresh supplies, which, with the assistance of the Controller of South Wales Feeding Stuffs Commission, was obtained. At Port Said information was received that the ships would have to take salt at Aden. Application having been made to the Military authorities a limited supply of the necessary foodstuffs with substitutes was procured. At first the horses did not take kindly to the latter, but eventually got used to them. The horses were away from expert attendance and normal food for 74 days and this under changes of climate varying from bitter snow-storms to tropical heat and all the time cramped up in close stables or narrow horse boxes. Their condition on landing is a testimony to the care which the officers on board bestowed on the animals.

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REID'S LIMITED, IMPORTERS  
OBTAINABLE AT  
**GANDE, PRICE & Co. Agents.**  
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## SOMETHING NEW.

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Our own packing and blending from the  
Choicest Ceylon and China Teas.

Try It  
1-lb. tins ..... 80 cents.

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You are cordially invited to inspect our  
new stocks which have just arrived.

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

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4, Des Vaux Road, Central  
Phone 2487.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 11th APRIL, 1919.  
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

| MARKET                       | 11 A.M.               |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hongkong Bank                | \$ 700 ss.            |
| North China Ins.             | \$ 450 b.             |
| Union Ins.                   | \$ 1040 b.            |
| Yangtze Ins.                 | \$ 333 b.             |
| Far Eastern Ins.             | \$ 232 b.             |
| First Insurance              | \$ 169 a.             |
| China Fire Ins.              | \$ 330 b.             |
| Hongkong Fire Ins.           | \$ 330 b.             |
| Shanghai                     | \$ 91 b.              |
| H.K. Steamship               | \$ 34 b.              |
| Indo-China (Fr.)             | \$ 34 b.              |
| Do (Dutch)                   | \$ 181 a.             |
| Shell Transport 1857         | \$ 167 1/2 ss.        |
| Star Ferries                 | \$ 235 a.             |
| Rubber                       |                       |
| China Sugars                 | \$ 135 b. 129 1/2 ss. |
| Malayan Sugars               | \$ 85 b.              |
| Mining                       |                       |
| Kailan Mining Adm.           | \$ 50 a.              |
| Lanzhou Combined             | \$ 21 b.              |
| Rebels                       | \$ 40 b.              |
| Tromp Mining                 | \$ 40 b.              |
| Ural Coal                    | \$ 40 a.              |
| Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. |                       |
| H. & E. Wharves              | \$ 112 a.             |
| W. & W. Docks                | \$ 134 n.             |
| Shai Docks                   | \$ 197 b.             |
| New Engineering              | \$ 244 b.             |
| Larva, Hotels & Buildings    |                       |
| Central Estates              | \$ 107 b.             |
| Hongkong Hotels              | \$ 106 b.             |
| Hongkong Land                | \$ 107 b.             |
| Hampshire                    | \$ 73 b.              |
| Kowloon Land                 | \$ 83 b.              |
| Land Reclamations            | \$ 175 b.             |
| West Point                   | \$ 89 b.              |
| Cotton Mills                 |                       |
| Ewo Cottons                  | \$ 237 1/2 b.         |
| Kung Yee                     | \$ 170 n.             |
| Loan Kung Mow                | \$ 170 n.             |
| Oriental                     | \$ 170 n.             |
| Shanghai Cottons             | \$ 170 n.             |
| Yangtze                      | \$ 170 n.             |
| Miscellaneous                |                       |
| China Tobacco                | \$ 70 ss.             |
| China Light                  | \$ 84 b. cum rights   |
| China-Provident              | \$ 47 b.              |
| Dairy Farms                  | \$ 89 b.              |
| H.K. Electric                | \$ 79 b.              |
| Macao No.                    | \$ 204 n.             |
| Hongkong Ropes               | \$ 204 n.             |
| H.K. Tramways                | \$ 75 b.              |
| Peak Tramways (Old)          | \$ 75 b.              |
| do. (New)                    | \$ 75 b.              |
| Steam Landries               | \$ 23 b.              |
| H.K. Steel Foundries         | \$ 134 n.             |
| Water-works                  | \$ 89 b.              |
| Watsons                      | \$ 89 b.              |
| Powells                      | \$ 89 b.              |
| Wiseman's                    | \$ 89 b.              |

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs  
on the 1st April, 1919:

| CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.              | 1918. | 1919. |
|--|-------|-------|
| Prison 30 ft. 4 in. below 10 ft. 2 in. below overflow. |       |       |
| Prison 30 ft. 4 in. below 10 ft. 2 in. below overflow. |       |       |
| Prison 30 ft. 4 in. below 10 ft. 2 in. below overflow. |       |       |
| Prison 30 ft. 4 in. below 10 ft. 2 in. below overflow. |       |       |
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| Prison 30 ft. 4 in. below 10 ft. 2 in. below overflow. |       |       |
| Prison 30 ft. 4 in. below 10 ft. 2 in. below overflow. |       |       |

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

| Consumption             | 1918.     | 1919.     |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| City and Hill Districts | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Kowloon                 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands                 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands                 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands                 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands                 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands                 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands                 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands                 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands                 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

| Consumption | 1918.     | 1919.     |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Kowloon     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Islands     | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.  
W. CHATHAM,  
Water Authority.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| On London          | 3/3 1/2 |
| On demand          | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 30 days sight   | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 60 days sight   | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 90 days sight   | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 120 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 150 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 180 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 210 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 240 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 270 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 300 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 330 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 360 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 390 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 420 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 450 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 480 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 510 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 540 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 570 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 600 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 630 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 660 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 690 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 720 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 750 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 780 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 810 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 840 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 870 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 900 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 930 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 960 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 990 days sight  | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 1020 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 1050 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 1080 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 1110 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 1140 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 1170 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 1200 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |

On demand 3/3 1/2 || On 30 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 60 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 90 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 120 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 150 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 180 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 210 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 240 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 270 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 300 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 330 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 360 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
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| On 420 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 450 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 480 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 510 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 540 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 570 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 600 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 630 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 660 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
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| On 1170 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |
| On 1200 days sight | 3/3 1/2 |

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